

REPORT

ON

NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 18th October 1884.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
Fortnightly.				
1	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong ...	700	
2	"Tripurá Vártávaha "	Comillah ..	.....
3	"Prem Pracháriní"	Nawabgunge, Barrack- pore.	.....
Weekly.				
4	"Alok "	Calcutta	11th October 1884.
5	"Ananda Bazar Patriká"	Ditto ...	700	
6	"Arya Darpan "	Ditto ...	102	
7	"Bangabási"	Ditto ...	12,000	
8	"Bártábaha "	Pubna ...	.....
9	"Bhárat Hitaishí "	Burrisal ...	450	
10	"Bhárat Mihir"	Mymensingh ...	625	
11	"Bardwán Sanjivani"	Burdwan ...	296	
12	"Bikrampore Patriká "	Dacca ...	756	
13	"Cháruvártá"	Sherepore, Mymensingh	529	
14	"Dacca Prakásh"	Dacca ...	435	11th ditto.
15	"Education Gazette "	Hooghly ...	800	
16	"Grámvártá Prakáshiká "	Comercolly ...	247	
17	"Halisahar Prakáshiká "	Calcutta ...	.....
18	"Hindu Ranjika"	Beauleah, Rajshahye...	200	
19	"Játiya Suhrid "	Calcutta ...	700	
20	"Medini "	Midnapore ...	500	
21	"Murshidábád Patriká"	Bernampore ...	437	
22	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi"	Ditto ...	.....
23	"Navavibhákar "	Calcutta ...	850		13th ditto.
24	"Paridarshak "	Sylhet ...	440	

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	
BENGALI.					
Weekly.					
25	"Prajā Bandhu"	Chandernagore ...	900	12th October 1884.	
26	"Prāntavāsī"	Chittagong ...	600		
27	"Pratikār"	Berhampore ...	600		
28	"Rajshahye Samvād"	Beauleah ...	.....	
29	"Rungpore Dik Prakāsh"	Kakiniā, Rungpore ...	220		
30	"Sādhārānī"	Calcutta ...	500		
31	"Sahachar"	Ditto ...	500		
32	"Samaya"	Ditto ...	1,500		
33	"Sanjivani"	Ditto ...	4,000		
34	"Sāraswat Patra"	Dacca ...	345	11th ditto.	
35	"Shakti"	Calcutta ...	.....	13th ditto.
36	"Som Prakāsh"	Changripottā, 24-Perghs. ...	1,000		
37	"Sulabha Samāchār"	Calcutta ...	3,000	14th ditto.	
38	"Surabhi"	Ditto ...	700		
39	"Udbodhan"	Ditto ...	.....	
Daily.					
40	"Dainik Vārtā"	Calcutta ...	450	13th to 16th October 1884.	
41	"Samvād Prabhākar"	Ditto ...	225		
42	"Samvād Pūrnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	300	11th to 17th October 1884.	
43	"Samachār Chandrikā"	Ditto ...	625	10th & 13th to 17th October 1884.	
44	"Banga Vidyā Prakāshikā"	Ditto ...	520		
45	"Prabhāti"	Ditto ...	1,000		
11th to 13th & 15th & 17th Oct. 1884.					
ENGLISH AND URDU.					
Weekly.					
46	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta ...	365	11th October 1884.	
HINDI.					
Weekly.					
47	"Behar Bandhu"	Bankipore ...	.....	9th ditto.
48	"Bhārat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	1,500		
49	"Sār Sudhānidhi"	Ditto ...	500		
50	"Uchit Baktā"	Ditto ...	300		
51	"Hindi Samāchār"	Bhagulpore ...	700		
PERSIAN.					
Weekly.					
52	"Jām-Jahan-numā"	Calcutta ...	250	24th September 1884.	
URDU.					
Weekly.					
53	"Gauhur"	Calcutta ...	100		
54	"Sharaf-ul-Akhbar"	Behar ...	250		
Bi-weekly.					
55	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat"	Calcutta ...	340		
ASSAMESE.					
Monthly.					
56	"Assam Vilāsini"	Sibsagar ...	.....	
57	"Assam News"	Ditto ...	450		
URIYA.					
Weekly.					
58	"Utkal Dipikā"	Cuttack ...	250		
59	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore ...	200		
60	"Balasore Samvad Vāhikā"	Ditto ...	116		
Monthly.					
61	"Sebaka"	Cuttack ...	200		
62	"Taraka"	Ditto ...	.....	
HINDI.					
Monthly.					
63	"Kshatriya Patrikā"	Patna ...	400	Fortnightly.	
64	"Chumparun Hitakari"	Bettia ...	.....	

POLITICAL.

The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 9th October, says that Herat will soon fall into the hands of Russia, and sooner or later England will have to fight with Russia; but it is not certain how long England can count upon the Afghans as her ally.

BHARAT MITRA,
Oct. 9th, 1884.

2. The *Sanjivani*, of the 11th October, contrasts the Czar of Russia with the King of Italy. The Czar went to Warsaw with an escort of 80,000 men. His subjects are nowhere allowed to approach him. No one but officials are allowed to look at him from the windows when he passes by the way. But the King of Italy has left his palace at Rome to help and console the sufferers from cholera at Naples.

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 11th, 1884.

3. The *Surabhi*, of the 14th October, says that England is trying to enchain Egypt in eternal slavery. Lord Northbrook has recently gone to Egypt to make good arrangements for its administration; but he has suggested very fine arrangements indeed. Because England cannot trample upon Egypt so long as there are Egyptian troops, he is suggesting that the Egyptian troops should be disbanded; but it is a happy news that the Khedive has firmly protested against the proposal.

SURABHI.
Oct. 14th, 1884.

4. The same paper says that Lord Lytton came to this country on an evil day. He robbed the people of their freedom in every respect. He gagged them by means of the Press Act, and has made them the prey of wild beasts by means of the Arms Act. Several mean Englishmen are making efforts for the disbandment of the troops of the Native Princes. They do not know how much assistance the English Government will obtain from the Native Princes if a foreign enemy invades India. They have also forgotten that Government has by treaties allowed the Native Princes to maintain troops. If Government disbands the troops of Native Princes at the instigation of these wicked men, the whole world will say that the English nation is mean, deceitful, selfish, and mendacious, and that the Queen, the Cabinet, the Viceroy, and Parliament are not deserving of confidence.

SURABHI.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

5. The *Akhbaridarussultanut*, of the 24th September, says that the rules and conditions under which *heba* or gifts under the Mahomedan law become valid under the Mahomedan law are very difficult to comprehend. In fact the majority of the judicial officers do not understand them. Hence justice suffers in many instances. The writer therefore recommends that an Act should be passed by the Legislative Council clearly setting forth the conditions under which such gifts may be valid.

AKHBARIDARUS-
SULTANUT.
Sept. 24th, 1884.

6. The *Samvād Purnachandrodaya*, of the 14th October, says that Mr. Tawney should not have been made a member of the Commission which tried the students of the Presidency College. The enquiry should have been conducted by officers other than those belonging to the Education Department. The trial has been conducted *ex parte*. Mr. Webb was not called upon to appear before the Commission. How did they understand whether Mr. Webb was guilty or not?

SAMVAD PURNA-
CHANDRODAYA,
Oct. 14th, 1884.

7. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 9th October, complains of a case of assault by the police on an innocent person who went to see the Rāmlīlā.

BHARAT MITRA,
Oct. 9th, 1884.

UCHIT VAKTA,
Oct. 11th, 1884.

8. The *Uchit Vaktá*, of the 11th October, has an article on the railway accident at Aranghata. The remarks are similar to those noticed in paragraph 33.

The accident at Aranghata.

PRABHATI,
Oct. 11th, 1884.

9. The *Prabháti*, of the 11th October, says that Lord Ripon is retiring before the completion of his term of office, because he has become disgusted with

Lord Ripon.

the opposition offered by the narrow-minded Anglo-Indian community. He thinks that it is useless to remain in India when he can do no good to the people. Is there any one who is not sorry at the departure of such a noble Viceroy?

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
Oct. 11th, 1884.

10. The *Grámvartá Prakáshiká*, of the 11th October, is sorry that it has to appear before its readers after the Puja holidays with no very brilliant prospect

The famine.

before it. Famine has already made its appearance in some parts of Burdwan. The prospect of crops in North Bengal is not very cheering. The autumn crop has failed, and the late floods have ruined the prospects of the *rubbee* crop. Bengal is an agricultural country, and the prospects of agriculture and of the class that depend upon it are extremely gloomy. The peasants are obliged to sell their valuables and even their cattle to meet the demands of the zemindars. The people are suffering greatly from the effects of famine, of malaria, and of oppression on the part of Anglo-Indians. The newspapers have fallen into the disfavour of Englishmen for bringing the sufferings of the people prominently to notice. They have been denounced as rebellious conspirators.

Famine has made its appearance at Nalhati, in Burdwan, in Beerbhoom, and also in Moorshedabad. Distress prevails also in Pubna, at Chatmore, and at Bharenga; in Nuddea, at Ranaghat, and at Krishnagore. The northern side of Rajshahye too is not well off.

The writer disapproves the way in which relief is being granted to the people in Beerbhoom. It is the impression of Mr. Thompson that there will be no famine this year.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

11. The same paper says that self-government has already been introduced in other provinces. But the advanced people of Bengal have not yet

Self-government in Bengal.

been blessed with it. Self-government has done much for Calcutta. It has in fact introduced a new era in the city. This shewed that Bengalis were capable of self-government. But all of a sudden the axe has been laid at the root of self-government in Calcutta. The ruler of Bengal has appointed a Health Commission over the heads of the Commissioners. The people have been struck dumb at the insulting tone of the Lieutenant-Governor's last letter to the Commissioners. Where the ruler is determined to put down the free expression of opinion, self-government is a mere blind. The people were apprehensive lest they should prove unequal to the work of governing themselves. But now it appears that the chief officials in Bengal are determined not to let the people learn how to govern themselves. The educated children of free England will nip self-government in the bud. If this be the form self-government is allowed to take in Bengal the people do not want it. They have not as yet acquired the strength of successfully combating their rulers.

GRAMVARTA
PRAKASHIKA.

12. The same paper says that unless double line is introduced in the eastern system of railways the chances of accidents will never be diminished. Now-a-days

The accident at Aranghata.

the safety of a train depends on the vigilance of three men—the stationmaster, the pointsman, and the driver. In the case of the accident at Aranghata

the driver was at fault. But it is strange that attempt has been made to fasten the blame on the poor native station-master.

13. The same paper says that the tone of native newspapers is not agreeable to the Government. The

The reimposition of the Press Act.

Englishman is publishing mutilated translations from these papers. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* has telegraphed that the administration of India cannot be properly conducted without gagging the native press. He says, millions of illiterate men imbibe a rebellious spirit from papers like the *Dacca Prakash* and the *Indian Empire*. But he should know that the *Indian Empire* is written in English, and so the masses cannot read it. Russia has prohibited the reading of the translations of the works of Herbert Spencer, Adam Smith, and others. The ruler who is opposed to the development of independent thought wants to make himself strong with the aid of brute force. God only knows how long such a ruler can perform this task successfully! Lord Lytton introduced this Russian policy in India with his eyes wide open, and the well-wishers of England are at present anxious to have it reintroduced. It is true that the native press give expression to much dissatisfaction. Native Editors do not like to conceal their grievances. They cry out with a view to remove them.

GRANVARTA
PRAKASHIKA,
Oct. 11th, 1884.

14. The *Bangabasi*, of the 11th October, is glad to hear that Government has ordered the raising of the rate of

Rate of relief wages in Beerbhoom.

wages of labourers engaged in relief works

from two pice to six or seven pice a day. This was done after the 9th of October, when news was spread that Government was paying only two pice as wages in relief works. People felt that Government had taken advantage of the distress to get work from them at an exceptionally cheap rate, and that it had no sympathy with the sufferers. Last year Rs. 5,000 were paid for relief works in Durbhunga; many thousands would be required to relieve the distressed in Beerbhoom. The Society for the Prevention of Crimes and the Indian Association have sent their delegates to the place of distress and the scene of suffering. But the Government of Bengal seems to be still fast asleep. It does not think that extreme distress has yet become apparent, though people are working for two pice per day. If this is not extreme distress, the writer does not know what will constitute extreme distress in the opinion of the Government. The writer thinks that the sufferers should be employed in digging tanks and not making roads, for good drinkable water is a crying want in Beerbhoom and Burdwan. The writer further thinks that tuccavi grants should be freely made to private landlords at this time of distress.

BANGABASI,
Oct. 11th, 1884.

15. The same paper says that it is not afraid of the reimposition of the Press Act. It will fearlessly expose

The Press Act.

the short-comings of the administration in spite of the frownings of the *Englishman* and of the *Pioneer*, and of the threats held out by the *Times*. It will ever stick to the noble mission of exposing what is wrong, praising what is right, and pointing out what appear to be blunders.

BANGABASI.

16. The same paper has an article in which it refutes the charge of want of culture brought against its writers by the *Englishman* newspaper. It has a cir-

The *Bangabasi*.

ulation of about 14,000, and is read by more than three lakhs of men. But the *Englishman* seems to think that all these readers are uneducated men. They are indeed uneducated, for they cannot, like Englishmen, marry their cousins; cannot send a bill to their parents if they happen to live with them for a day or two, as Englishmen do. The natives of Bengal are uneducated because they give something to beggars, while Englishmen

BANGABASI.

send them away. Englishmen called Clive a heaven-born general, though he committed a forgery. This the Bengali cannot do, and so he must remain uneducated. May it please the Lord God to keep Bengalis uneducated! They do not like to have education like that of Englishmen!

BANGABASI,
Oct. 11th, 1884.

17. The same paper has an article headed "Who is at fault?" in which it attributes the present ill-feeling between Englishmen and natives to the aggressive spirit of the Anglo-Indian community. We give a translation of the article below—

Why are papers like the *Englishman*, which are the organs of the Anglo-Indian community, so incensed against us? There is an eternal conflict between the autumn moon-light and the fourteenth day of the waning moon. Straightforwardness and crookedness are always at enmity with each other. Love and hatred are always at variance.

We think India to be our own country; we consider it as more valuable than heaven, because it is our motherland, and we value it more than our lives, because it is a poor country. Love, devotion, pride, hope, expectation—everything is centered in India! Is there any nation on the face of the earth which can love India more fervently than the people of India?

The English are mere sojourners in India. They are here to-day; to-morrow they will be away. India is a place of trade, of service, and of enjoyment to Englishmen. The bird that has come flying to the mango grove will kick at it and fly away as soon as it is satiated. Many Englishmen look at India in this light. India is like a mint to Englishmen; she is a goose laying golden eggs. India is not a loving mother to Englishmen. She is their female slave in shampooing their feet. Why should there be love, devotion, and sympathy on the part of narrow-minded Englishmen for India? Why should one embrace the children of India with fondness as brothers when that one has no love for them? There is hatred, because there is no love; crookedness is generated by hatred, and darkness is the outcome of crookedness.

We want to enjoy the light of the sun in unfathomable mountain caves buried in deep darkness! We want to see the advent of glorious great men where the oppressors possess irresistible power, and the oppressed send forth piteous cries of distress! We want to see heavenly disposition and god-like men in the place of demoniac disposition and demon-like men. Perhaps this is our fault; perhaps for this offence the *Englishman* wants to bind us with the fetters of Act IX.

Female chastity is invaluable. This is a sort of wealth which cannot be had in exchange for gold or silver in India. If once lost, no amount of wealth can make up for the loss; who can understand the worth of this sacred, heavenly and invaluable thing except the people of India?

Mr. Webb committed an outrage upon the chaste Sukermani. The Judge suspected Mr. Webb to be the violator. We understood as much from the evidence, and still Mr. Webb got out of the scrape by paying one hundred rupees only! We wept in the inmost recesses of our heart at this strange affair. We asked the ruler for a re-trial of the Webb case. Is this rebelliousness? The driver at Dibrugurh in broad day-light forcibly committed rape on an Assamese woman. We sent forth a loud cry of distress. It is possible to tolerate the oppression of Major Ramsay, the Superintendent of the Nuddea Police; it is also possible to tolerate the high-handedness of Mr. Beames of Moorshedabad, and of Mr. Sharp, but the violation of chastity is intolerable.

Reader! recall to your mind an event which happened about two years ago. On the 17th October 1882, three Europeans violated the

chastity of a Hindu female in broad day-light. She was going with a quantity of fire-wood on her head. The three Europeans pursued her with a view of catching her. They dragged the woman by force. They attempted to violate her chastity by pushing her into water. Unable to do that, they gratified their evil passions by dragging her up on land. The case was proved by evidence. But Mr. Tyrrel, the Judge of Allahabad [High Court], acquitted the European accused. There was a great agitation throughout the whole country. Wailing was heard on all sides. Even the heart of the *Pioneer* was moved. The *Pioneer* distinctly said that it was plain from the evidence that the accused were guilty; and that the jurors might not be ashamed of bringing such a disgrace on the good name of the British nation for impartial administration of justice, but that every honest Englishman at home would be ashamed of it.

Our sole concern is that if year after year demoniac Englishmen continue to violate the chastity of Indian females, and that if along with such violation the administration is conducted on wrong principles and justice goes wrong, the seeds of discontent will naturally be scattered over the land. Our object is that justice may be properly administered, that the stories of oppression may readily reach the ears of our rulers, that the subjects may remain contented, and that the rulers may prosper. We tell the tales of oppression for the good of the rulers and to secure the happiness of the ruled. For this reason the *Englishman* wants to have us punished by Government as offenders. But we are not offenders. The real offender is the *Englishman*. We will explain this in our next issue.

18. The same paper in an article on the collision at Aranghata makes remarks similar to those noticed in paragraph 33.

BANGABASI,
Oct. 11th, 1884.

19. The *Sanjivani*, of the 11th October, disapproves the appointment of Mr. Metcalfe as Commissioner of Orissa, for he is known to the public as a worthless officer.

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 11th, 1884.

20. The same paper hears that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has expressed his displeasure with the Magistrate of Dacca for dismissing the case in which Mr. Marriot was charged with kicking Kamini Kumar, a student of the Dacca Medical School. The Editor wishes to see how Mr. Marriot is treated on his return from furlough.

SANJIVANI.

21. The same paper is glad to hear that Government have made new rules for admission into the Native Civil Service. Candidates selected by Government will be examined. From this time no one will be able to become a civilian simply because of his high pedigree. The writer would have been still more pleased if open competition had been allowed.

SANJIVANI.

22. The same paper notices that a native while fast asleep by the side of a well at night was shot dead by a company of European soldiers who came out of their residence with a view to kill niggers.

SANJIVANI.

23. The same paper says that certain expressions in Sir Richard Garth's recent minute on the Rent Bill shews that the Judges of the Calcutta High Court have forfeited the respect not only of the natives but also of the Government of India and of the English Cabinet.

SANJIVANI.

24. The same paper states on the authority of a correspondent of the *Indian Mirror* that an officer of the district of Moradabad assaulted and fined a

SANJIVANI.

sub-inspector of police for not making his obeisance while he was passing by. The sub-inspector was refreshing himself under a tree and could not see the officer.

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 11th, 1894.

25. The same paper is sorry to hear that high prices of food-grain are ruling at Serajgunj and Tangail. The writer is glad to hear that Mr. Holmwood is now going to Tangail. Mr. Holmwood is a model civilian, and he has strong sympathies with the people of this country.

SANJIVANI.

26. The same paper has the following:—"One Benode Behari Mukerji, of Kishnagor, was charged with violating the chastity of one Golapi Bagdini. We do not know whether Benode Behari was guilty of the offence, but he was acquitted by the sessions court. Had not the Lieutenant-Governor been a weakminded man, he would have on one and the same day dismissed from service Major Ramsay, the Superintendent of Police; Mr. Tayler, the Magistrate; and Baboo Srinath Bhadra, the Deputy Magistrate, for their strange conduct in connection with the trial of this case. Let us relate the part played by Major Ramsay first. After the alleged occurrence, Golapi was at the hospital. Major Ramsay went to the hospital to take her deposition. When Major Ramsay and his follower entered a room of the hospital with Golapi and Benode, the Major asked Golapi to identify Benode. She declined to do so. He threatened her with imprisonment if she declined to do so. Then Golapi identified Benode. Forthwith Major Ramsay went to Mr. Tayler, and with his permission came to the hospital with Baboo Srinath Bhadra. After taking the depositions of Golapi and her grandmother, Baboo Srinath ordered the accused to be kept in custody at the thana instead of sending him to the hajut. The Superintendent of Police got extremely angry with him. Next day he was called to the thana where the Magistrate administered a severe scolding to him. Srinath Baboo trembling ordered Benode to the hajut. The correspondent of the *Mirror* says that Srinath Baboo's order for the hajut was antedated. If this is true Government should consider whether this worthless Deputy Magistrate should not be handed over to the criminal court on a charge of forgery. Then Srinath Baboo sent up the case for trial before the Sessions Judge. Benode was proved to be not guilty in that court. It is not our object to discuss whether Benode is innocent or not. We are surprised to find that those two intimate friends at Krishnagore—Major Ramsay and Mr. Tayler—were not ashamed of their conduct after so much exposure."

SANJIVANI.

27. The same paper stoutly denies the charge of sedition brought against the native newspapers by the *Pioneer*, the *Englishman*, and the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*. There is not a single fool in India who would for a moment think of sending the English away. The writer proclaims that he will fearlessly give expression to what he thinks right, the threatened reimposition of the Press Act notwithstanding.

SANJIVANI.

28. The same paper is glad to hear that the Opium Department has at last been thrown open to the natives of India. None will be admitted into the department without the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor. The illiterate traders of Bengal daily do the work which the officers in this department have to perform. The Editor does not understand why experiments should be made to see whether natives are fit for this department. He is not sure how long the resolution will remain a dead letter, as admission into the department will depend on the pleasure of the Lieutenant-Governor.

Appointments in the Opium Department.

29. The same paper enumerates the public measures introduced by Lord Ripon and says that India will never get another such noble-minded Viceroy as Lord

Lord Ripon.

Ripon. Though the failure of the Ilbert Bill has wounded the feelings of the natives, still they freely acknowledge that a better Viceroy they never expect to have. Had the civilians not been opposed to his rule, the Ilbert Bill would have been passed, and self-government would have been a reality. Even Mr. Bright if appointed Viceroy cannot do any good to India as long as there is a Civil Service. Though opposed from within and without, Lord Ripon has done much good to India. His good measures are—

- (1) The stopping of the Afghan war.
- (2) The repeal of the Press Act.
- (3) The reduction of the salt duty.
- (4) The appointment of a native to the acting Chief Justiceship of the Calcutta High Court.
- (5) The resolution on self-government.
- (6) The taking of the census of India.
- (7) The encouragement given to native manufactures.
- (8) The advice to Local Governments to use stores procurable in India.
- (9) The establishment of the Post Office Savings Banks.
- (10) The reduction of postage for newspapers.
- (11) The reduction of the cost of sending telegrams.
- (12) The appointment of the Education Commission.
- (13) The establishment of scholarships for the Education of Indian youths in England.
- (14) The proposal for giving greater publicity to legislative measures.
- (15) The affording of facilities to the students of Engineering Colleges to prosecute their studies in England.
- (16) The establishment of agricultural banks.
- (17) The protesting against saddling India with the cost of the Egyptian war.
- (18) The attempt to relieve the Hindu and Mahomedan taxpayers of India of the ecclesiastical expenses.
- (19) The attempt to raise the standard of age for the Indian Civil Service.

The writer says that all India should unite to raise an everlasting monument to such a noble Viceroy.

30. The same paper has an article on the partiality of a Deputy Commissioner of Assam towards a planter, the

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The partiality of a Deputy Commissioner of Assam towards a planter.

purport of which is similar to that noticed in paragraph 88 of our report for the week ending the 27th September last.

31. The same paper has the following:—"During the Puja Holidays two Bengalis, one the head-master of a higher class English school in the vicinity of

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Mr. Beadon and Mr. Larymore.

Calcutta, and the other a vakil of the High Court were walking in the street at dusk near the burial ground at Alipore. Some poor men were catching bats by means of nets. They saw two carriages coming towards them. They let the strings of the net fall lest they should touch the roofs of the carriages. The carriages passed over the strings, but stopped at a little distance. Seeing the gentlemen who were in the carriage come towards them, the poor men fled from the place. These gentlemen were

Mr. Beadon, the Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, and Mr. Larymore, the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail. They came slowly and wound up the net and were on the point of taking it away when the vakil of the High Court said—'Is it well that you should take away the nets of the poor men?' Hearing such a remark from the mouth of a Bengali, Mr. Larymore immediately ran to attack him. The Bengali was not a coward. His strength and courage were unlimited. He thrust Mr. Larymore into the side drain which was full of mud and water and pressed him there. The gentlemen were accompanied by their wives. Mr. Beadon advanced to help Mr. Larymore in his wretched condition. The schoolmaster fearing lest the two gentlemen should unitedly beat the vakil attempted to remove Mr. Beadon by pushing him away. Mr. Beadon is a tall and powerful man. He began to deal severe blows on the schoolmaster. The blows of a trained English boxer drew blood from the cheeks of the man and from the corners of his eyes. The teacher finding no other means grasped Mr. Beadon and threw him on the ground. Mr. Beadon had a strange appearance when besmeared with mud and water. The ladies in a shrill voice ordered the grooms to advance to the help of their masters. The grooms did not venture to leave their horses. The ladies themselves held the horses and bade them go. There was a Eurasian, the Superintendent of the burial place close by. He placed a heavy stick into the hands of one of the grooms. Mr. Beadon was below and the teacher above him. The groom struck the hips of the teacher with his stick. The sudden blows with a heavy stick made the teacher let go Mr. Beadon. Finding his companion in danger the vakil advanced towards Mr. Beadon leaving Mr. Larymore alone. People flocked to the scene of the strange occurrence. Finding it dangerous to remain there any longer Mr. Beadon and Mr. Larymore ran to their carriages, and drove fast away, the vakil, the teacher, and a few others following after them. The carriages entered the premises of the Alipore Jail. We do not know the antecedents of Mr. Larymore. But the father of Mr. Beadon was a Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. When men like Mr. Beadon are not ashamed to take away the net of poor men, when men like Mr. Beadon do not feel ashamed to attack one who speaks a few words on behalf of poor men, it is not strange that ordinary Englishmen should in various ways practise horrible oppressions on the natives. Be that as it may, Messrs. Larymore and Beadon have received a good lesson. They have come to understand that it is not always safe to attack Bengalis. In conclusion, we beg to give our thanks to the vakil and to the teacher. We are glad to find that they advanced to help each other instead of the one flying away when the other was attacked in obedience to the dictates of the true Bengali instinct! Cowardice and disunion are a disgrace to the Bengali nation. When one Bengali is attacked a thousand Bengalis will fly away to save their lives. A Bengali is alone though surrounded by a thousand Bengalis. When shall this disgraceful trait in their national character be removed? Countrymen, tell us when shall this disgraceful trait in our national character be removed?"

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 11th, 1884.

32. The same paper says that Mr. Fiddian has a mind to help the sufferers in Beerbhoom, but the wickedness of his subordinates prevents his doing much.

The representatives of the Indian Association who went to Beerbhoom state on their return that those that under the previous arrangement used to get two pice now get five pice a day. Arrangements are being made to bring able-bodied men to Sitarampur. Government has accepted many of the suggestions of the Indian Association. Mr. Grant should be removed from the relief works at Shahabad, for he has told the representatives that if Government orders the raising of wages he will disobey the order.

SANJIVANI,
Oct. 11th, 1884.

33. The same paper says that the railway authorities were wrong in despatching some of the passengers at Bagula before the arrival of the Deputy Magistrate to the scene of the accident. Rumour has it that an engine with a few carriages went northwards from Bagula. This is very suspicious. The writer finds fault with the officers at Bagula for replying to the telegram conveying the news of the accident after such a length of time as an hour and a half. The writer disapproves of the burial of the Hindu passengers that were dead. Photographs of the dead should have been published before disposing of their bodies. The traffic by the Eastern Bengal Railway has increased a good deal. There should be a double line as soon as possible.

34. The *Sádháraní*, of the 12th October, says that sufficient rainfall has considerably lessened the apprehension of famine. The distress in Nalhati and other places, in Beerbhoom and in Montesvar, and other places in Burdwan will not most probably be lasting; such scarcity will probably be removed after the reaping of the autumnal crops. It is very satisfactory to learn that the Indian Association is enquiring about the distress of the people through delegates, and that the Commissioner is trying his best to remove the distress of the famine-stricken people.

SADHARANI,
Oct. 12th, 1884.

35. The same paper says that great agitation is now being made about the Rent Bill. Inasmuch as the zemindars possess much wealth, they are in no want of supporters. It is not easy to ascertain how many persons are speaking and writing in their behalf. Men are lifting up their voices for the zemindars at home and abroad. The poor and ignorant ryots cannot make agitation of themselves. The middle class is their only hope. The middle class has always espoused the cause of the ryots. But every one now-a-days supports the strong party. The people of Kishnagore and Jessore, who formerly saved the ryots from the oppressions of the indigo-planters, are now carrying on the agitation about the Rent Bill in such a way that the zemindars will in all probability benefit by it. They say that the Bill will ruin the middle class and will not benefit the ryots. By saying this they are but supporting the zemindars, but they have not suggested in what way the Bill should be framed to improve the position of the middle class and of the helpless ryots. The writer says that the prayer of the ryots of the Midnapore khas mehals for the privileges conferred by the Rent Bill upon the ryots of the zemindars and for the repeal of the certificate law is just and proper. It is open to doubt whether even Negro slaves have been so much oppressed as the ryots of the khas mehals. Every one should try to save them from oppression.

SADHARANI.

36. The same paper says that an Englishman, however sympathetic he may be, will not be able to describe the sufferings of India so well as a native of India.

SADHARANI.

A native member in Parliament. From this it is evident that India will be in some measure benefited if a native can enter Parliament. But there is also fear of danger. There are different parties in Parliament. No man can do anything unless he joins one of these parties. Several noble-minded Liberals are trying to get Babu Lal Mohun Ghose returned by some English constituency. The question is, which of these parties should Babu Lal Mohun Ghose join. The writer does not entirely agree with those who say that Lal Mohun Babu has done well to join the Liberals who have done much and are still doing much for India and who are trying to have him returned as a member of Parliament.

There is no nation which is so selfish as the English. Whether they be Liberals or Conservatives, Englishmen never forget their interests. Under the Liberal Ministry the cotton duties have been abolished for the benefit of Manchester; the salt trade remains a monopoly in order that the exportation of Liverpool salt may not diminish. The standard of age for the Civil Service Examination has not been raised in order that the interests of English youths may not suffer. Ireland is still being selfishly ruled, and great injustice is being done to Egypt from selfish motives. If Lalmohun Babu joins the Liberals, he will have either to support Liberal measures about matters in which the interests of India and those of England are conflicting, and which will be introduced for the benefit of England or to remain silent. If he does not do so he will run the risk of not being re-elected. Under these circumstances he will do well to join the Home Rulers, who are very powerful and who are sure to sympathise with Indians who are in the same position with them.

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37. The same paper says that there was no necessity for interring the bodies of the passengers who were killed in the accident at Aranghata with such haste. The interment should have been put off till the arrival of the friends and relatives of the dead passengers. What has again become of the money and properties which the dead persons had with them? It is said that one passenger had with him Rs. 3,000. What has become of that money? The brother of the passenger is saying that he will institute a suit against the railway authorities for the money. The writer has also heard that the sum of Rs. 1,300 was found near a smashed carriage. Why were again Hindus and Mussulmans buried together in the same trench?

SADHARANI.

38. The same paper says that a reunion of the members of the Subordinate Judicial Officers' Subordinate Judicial Service took place recently. These officers have many grievances. They do not obtain leave every year like other Government officers. Government has created a Covenanted Fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Civilians. The members of the Subordinate Judicial Service are trying to create a similar fund. Government furnishes the Deputy Magistrates with good houses. But the members of the Subordinate Judicial Service have to live in wretched dwellings. The writer says that if the native members of the Executive Service and the much oppressed clerks can unite in a body like the members of the Judicial Service they will be saved from the oppression of their superiors.

SADHARANI.

39. The same paper says that the Native Civil Service has dissatisfied every body owing to the faulty principle upon which officers are selected for that service. The officials try to appoint as members of the Native Civil Service only the children of those who do obeisance to them. The man who was first admitted into that service could not by any means learn his business and was consequently dismissed. Seeing this, Lord Ripon has ordered that members for that service should be selected by competitive examination. If able men are to be selected Government will do well to select members of that service from among the distinguished graduates of the Calcutta University. If the sons of rich men alone are nominated as candidates and examined competent men will not be obtained for that service.

SADHARANI.

40. The same paper says that Dr. Payne will leave one or two memorials of him. He has induced the dull-witted Mr. Thompson to attack the Calcutta Municipality. For this Dr. Payne will always be remembered. He has also requested Government to reduce the salary of native Assistant Surgeons from Rs. 100 to Rs. 50.

SADHARANI,
Sept. 12th, 1884.

41. The same paper says that by selecting incompetent natives for service in the Opium Department the officials will try to prove that natives are not fit for that department. The writer blesses Lord Ripon and Mr. Thompson, however, for throwing open the department to natives. He ironically thanks the Board of Revenue, which tried to keep natives excluded from the Opium Department. The writer says that millions of natives are praying for the long life of Mr. Rivett-Carnac, who strongly testified to the merits of natives.

SADHARANI.

A Munsif maltreated by an English police officer.

42. The same paper says :—A dreadful event occurred the other day at the Serampore railway station. Baboo Bhagaban Chundra Chatterjea, the first Munsif of Serampore, was entering a second class carriage when he was pushed on the back and told to go out by Mr. Wintle, the Assistant Police Superintendent of Barrackpore, who was in that carriage, and who could not bear the sight of a dark skin. Upon the Munsif's asking why he should go out, the worthy Englishman pushed him out of the carriage. Seeing this boorish behaviour, the station-master asked Mr. Wintle why he would not allow others to sit in the carriage when it was not intended for him alone and when he had not reserved it. The great man answered that he would not allow a native to sit in the carriage. The station-master would have done well to drive such a brutal man out of the carriage. The station-masters do not possess that power. But it should be conferred upon them. European passengers are committing such oppression every day upon native passengers, that the latter will not be safe unless the station-masters are given that power. The Munsif has complained to the Magistrate of Serampore against the Englishman.

SADHARANI.

The bad state of the road leading to Khesra in Khulna.

43. A correspondent of the same paper says that the principal road leading to Khesra in Khulna, which was constructed by private liberality a few years ago, and was only partially repaired out of the money of the Road Cess Fund last year, stands in need of further repairs. The correspondent hopes that the Road Cess Committee will make the road fit for travelling by spending some more money this year upon its repairs.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
Oct. 13th, 1884.

The accident at Aranghata.

44. The *Sár Sudhanidhi*, of the 13th October, has an article on the railway accident at Aranghata. It remarks that it is no longer safe to carry on the present heavy traffic on a single line in the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The other remarks made by the writer are similar to those noticed in paragraph 33 of this Report.

SOM PRAKASH,
Oct. 13th, 1884.

The railway accident at Aranghata.

45. The *Som Prakash*, of the 13th October, referring to the railway accident at Aranghata, says that it has not been ascertained how many persons have been killed in the accident. The guard and other railway officers did not allow people to approach the spot where the accident took place. It is difficult to determine to whose fault the accident was due, inasmuch as the guard, the station-master, and the driver try to shift the responsibility upon one another in such cases. The writer says that the recurrence of such accidents may be prevented by the adoption of the following means :—

It should be carefully examined that the guard and the driver who will go in charge of a train are in a sober state. It should also be seen that they do not take liquor with them. (2) No body should be appointed station-master who has not learnt business under an experienced station-master. (3) Both goods and passenger trains should be run with less speed. (4) A way should be found out for building such carriages as

would not be broken by collisions and the passengers inside which would remain unhurt if such accidents took place. (5) Double lines should be constructed.

SOM PRAKASH,
Oct. 13th, 1884.

46. The same paper says that from the praises which the London papers are lavishing upon Lord Dufferin, and from his declaring in a speech, that he has something of a Jingo in him it can be inferred in what way he will govern India. The writer has marked that those who govern for the benefit of Englishmen, casting overboard all moral scruples are praised by London papers. When Lord Dufferin is being praised so much it can be safely concluded that he will govern India in the interests of Englishmen. From his declaring himself a Jingo it is evident that he is possessed of blind patriotism. Anglo-Indians became frantic because Lord Ripon tried to govern justly. They are still angry. Lord Dufferin will pacify them. In order to do so he will have to govern in their interests. Lord Lytton has shown how to govern India in the interests of Englishmen. He gagged the vernacular newspapers. It does not appear that Lord Dufferin will not follow the example of Lord Lytton. Then there was the plea of the invasion of Russia. That plea is now very strong. Then it was sought to prove that the native papers were guilty of sedition. That attempt is now being made more vigorously. Now it is being tried to gag even those native papers which are written in English.

Lord Dufferin's administration.

SOM PRAKASH.

The evils of foreign dominion in India.

47. The same paper says that subjection to a foreign race is attended with many evils. These evils are making their appearance under British rule in India. The children of a subject race become more and more feeble in mind and body. Indians have been under foreign subjection for a long time. The little freedom which they possessed under the Mussulmans they have lost under British rule. They now think themselves fortunate if they can earn a few rupees by serving others. The improvement made by their forefathers in arts and sciences is disappearing. It has been clearly proved under British rule that subjection is the chief obstacle in the way of progress, and that under foreign rule any improvement that might have been made before disappears. The English are teaching Indians many things, but they are not removing the obstacles in the way of the latter's progress. Indians do not possess freedom which is the source of all blessings. Under foreign rule native arts and manufactures become extinct. Under British rule Indian arts are becoming extinct, owing to the competition of British manufactures. The generous attempts of some officials to prevent their extinction by encouragement are not successful.

SOM PRAKASH.

Lord Ripon.

48. The same paper says that Indians have been happy under Lord Ripon's rule. Under him the people have not been saddled with any new oppressive taxes. He has always tried to benefit the people. He brought the Afghan war to a close immediately after his arrival in the country. He encouraged native arts and manufactures. He forbade survey with a view to enhance revenue. He repealed the Gagging Act. He appointed the Education Commission; introduced the system of self-government; established savings and agricultural Banks; protested against the spending of the money paid by Indians upon the maintenance of the Christian Church; reduced the salt duties; and encouraged the manufacture of paper in this country. He has tried to govern justly. That he has not been able to give effect to all his noble intentions is due to the opposition of several selfish Anglo-Indians. He is not to blame for this, but those who opposed him. It is no wonder that he has not succeeded in winning the approbation of the Anglo-Indian community and of English

newspapers. Englishmen generally praise those Governors who extend the British Empire and increase the income of Englishmen. Lord Dalhousie is praised so much because he tried to make the Indian Government rich by robbing Native Princes of their independence. But Lord Ripon, on the contrary, has tried to improve the condition of Native Princes. He would have been lauded to the skies if he had ruined the Nizam, Holkar, and the Maharajah of Kashmir. The writer says that many persons have mistaken Lord Ripon's generosity for weak sentimentalism. Those who are incapable of appreciating Lord Ripon's generosity have condemned him.

49. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 13th October, says that the people of the Bombay Presidency have determined to present a farewell address to Lord Ripon and to erect a suitable memorial to perpetuate his

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
Oct. 13th, 1884.

Presentation of addresses to Lord Ripon.

memory. Why are not Bengalis, asks the writer, who yield to no Indian race in reverence for Lord Ripon, making arrangements for the same purpose? Lord Ripon has not been able to do things which may entitle him to the blessings of the whole Indian nation. He could not carry out his chief measures owing to his want of firmness. Lord Ripon is gentle to a fault. He has not the heart to hurt a fly. He dreads to wound the feelings of others. Had he possessed a little more firmness, the Anglo-Indians could not have become so outrageous and the Governors like Mr. Thompson would not have been able to convert the work of administration into a child's pastime. It is true that the Viceroy possesses immense power. But that power is also limited on all sides. He has to act according to the decision of the majority in his Council. He cannot also proceed a step against the wishes of the Anglo-Indian members of the India Council. But it can be safely said that Lord Ripon has tried his best to benefit natives. Few Viceroys have tried like him to give effect to the Charter of 1833 and the Queen's Proclamation. With a view to improve the political condition of Indians he tried to introduce the system of self-government in every part of India: It was his chief object to lessen the power of Magistrates and to increase the power of the people. But that object was frustrated by the opposition of the civilians. He made efforts for a more extensive admission of natives into the Government service. For this reason he appointed Baboo Romesh Chunder Mitter officiating Chief Justice of the High Court. To ensure the admission of natives into the Secretariat offices he has introduced the system of appointment by competitive examination. He tried to make the power of native Magistrates equal to that of European Magistrates. But he could not succeed owing to his want of firmness and the influence over him of evil counsellors. He wrote two or three despatches to the Secretary of State recommending that facilities should be afforded to natives for entering the Civil Service. He repeatedly requested the Secretary of State to sanction the repeal of the Arms Act. To spread mass education he appointed the Education Commission. He made arrangements for the encouragement of native manufactures. He tried to prevent the waste of Indian revenue. He made efforts for the exemption of India from the payment of any portion of the expenses of the Egyptian War. He encouraged private companies to open railways. He also tried to give greater publicity to legislative measures in order that before being passed into law the views of the public about them might be ascertained. He also tried to prevent the extortion of revenue from the ryots of the khas mehals in years of scarcity. He who looks to the interests of India becomes the eyesore of the Anglo-Indians. Whatever may be Lord Ripon's faults it should be acknowledged that he sincerely tried to benefit natives. The Ilbert Bill agitation has shewn that there are very few friends of natives among Anglo-Indians. Indians who have few friends should not remain silent at the time of Lord Ripon's departure.

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50. The same paper says that Sir Richard Garth of opinion that Government should not exercise more power over the ryots of the khas mehals than what other zemindars exercise over their ryots. The writer waits to see what reply Government will give to this. He has also invariably observed that Government does not see its own faults, but only sees the faults of others. Government is bent upon putting a stop to the oppressions of the zemindars, but it takes no notice of its own oppressions upon the ryots of the khas mehals. Government has ruled that zemindars will not be able to enhance rent by more than 25 per cent. But it itself is not satisfied with enhancing rent even by 150 per cent. In order to prevent objection to this in courts laws have been made to fetter the hands of conscientious judicial officers. When Government is itself a zemindar it should be subject to the law to which other zemindars are subject. Had it not possessed the power of making laws such oppression could never have taken place. The Chief Justice has done well to attract notice to the oppression of Government upon the ryots of the khas mehals. The writer says that Government should be more considerate than other zemindars. Example teaches better than precept. Selfish Government will never be able to make the zemindars unselfish.

The ryots of the khas mehals.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

51. The same paper says that it completely agrees in the view that Judges are only subject to the law, and that they are not subject to the Sovereign or his or her officers. But where the impartiality of the Judges is not universally admitted; where the Judges cannot always act impartially, unlimited freedom is not desirable. There are appellate courts above the subordinate courts. But there is no one above the highest court in the land. If the Judges of the High Court are not completely impartial the possession of unlimited freedom by them will be mischievous. In England every one has to bend before the public opinion. Consequently there is no want of any check upon the power of the highest court in that country. But the case is quite different in India. Here the public opinion is not at all powerful. The Judges of the High Court again are almost all Englishmen. If they respect the opinion of any body it is that of the Anglo-Indians. It has been proved during the Ilbert Bill agitation that the English Judges of the High Court cannot act impartially when the selfish interests of the Anglo-Indians are at stake. The writer does not admire their display of independence on that occasion, inasmuch as they saved their independence without maintaining their impartiality. Far from censuring Lord Hartington it praises him for condemning such independence as biassed persistence. The Chief Justice has become enraged at no notice being taken of the remonstrance of the High Court against the censure passed upon it by Lord Hartington. The writer has no doubt that the opinion of the English Judges of the High Court about the Ilbert Bill was biassed. The whole of India has seen that the Judges have all along shewn sympathy with the opponents of the Bill. Government deserves praise and not censure for not listening to such biassed opinion.

The freedom of law courts.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

52. The same paper thanks Lord Ripon and Mr. Thompson for throwing open the posts of Sub-Deputy and Assistant Sub-Deputy Agents in the Opium Department to natives. But at the same time that it thanks Government for the above good work, it is compelled to protest against the implied exclusion of Bengalis from the posts. When both Mr. Thompson and Mr. Rivett-Carnac appreciate the merits of natives it is unnecessary to contend against the hostile opinions of others. It would be absurd to suppose that those who are serving with credit in the Executive Service, and in the Public Work, Postal, and Police Departments are not fit for the duties of the

Natives and the Opium Department.

Opium Department. The Viceroy agrees with the Lieutenant-Governor and Mr. Rivett-Carnac. He has advised the Local Government to select strong and able natives as Deputy and Sub-Deputy Agents in the Opium Department; but it is very much to be regretted that the Viceroy has not distinctly said whether Bengalis will be appointed to those posts. He has only said that "suitable nominees might be found among the class from whom are selected the teshildars and naib teshildars in Northern India, and officials occupying analogous positions in the Canal Department." The Viceroy has not named Deputy Collectors and Sub-Deputy Collectors, but teshildars and naib teshildars. He has also said Northern India. The Board has again cried down Bengalis. Has Lord Ripon too, like the Board, shewn favour to the people of the North-Western Provinces by despising Bengalis?

53. The same paper says that the placing of a Government official at the head of an independent municipality is a source of great trouble both to

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Mr. Harrison.

the Municipal Commissioners and to the Chairman himself. If the Chairman be an honest man he will have to act according to the decision of the Commissioners. The Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality does not possess more power than the Speaker of the House of Commons. He has not the power of acting against the decision of the majority of the Commissioners. A gentleman never likes to exercise powers which have not been conferred upon him by law. The Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality is nothing more than the mouthpiece of the Commissioners. The Calcutta Municipality was never before fortunate enough to have such a gentleman as Mr. Harrison for its Chairman. Mr. Souter was a good man, but he did not possess Mr. Harrison's courage. In seeking to perform his duties Mr. Harrison has incurred the displeasure of the Lieutenant-Governor. Under Mr. Thompson he who will perform his duties in an independent spirit is sure to be reprov'd. The writer did not expect that Mr. Harrison's case would be an exception to the rule. Mr. Thompson should have known that, inasmuch as Mr. Harrison is nothing else but the mouthpiece of the Municipal Commissioners, it is ungentlemanly to reprove him. If Mr. Thompson instead of being eager to discredit the Municipal Commissioners had acted as their leader and their adviser, he would have acted like a true ruler. The writer referring to the statement in Mr. Macaulay's letter that Mr. Harrison's being the Chairman of the Municipality, will be regarded as no excuse for the charges preferred in his letter against the Lieutenant-Governor says that everybody knows that Mr. Harrison will not escape punishment; but by threatening Mr. Harrison in this manner through the letter of his Secretary the Lieutenant-Governor has not increased his glory. It is much to be regretted that merely because Mr. Harrison is a subordinate to the Lieutenant-Governor he has been unjustly censured by Mr. Thompson for performing his duties as the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality. Had Mr. Thompson been free from Civilian feeling he would have understood that when Mr. Harrison is acting as the Chairman of the Commissioners he is subordinate neither to the Lieutenant-Governor nor to the Viceroy. So long as there is not a non-official and independent Chairman of the Calcutta Municipality, rulers like Mr. Thompson will be able to make their power felt in this manner.

54. The same paper complains that the bodies of the persons killed in the railway accident at Aranghata instead of being sent to Calcutta were hastily interred at

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The railway accident at Aranghata.

that place. The public becomes very much suspicious if enquiries about such accidents are not publicly made. Such suspicion is not desirable in the

interests of the railway. The writer says that the enquiry that has been made about the accident is not sufficient and satisfactory. Many persons believe that the dismissal of able and experienced officers, and the appointment of new ones on small salaries by Government after the railway passed into its hands, is the cause of the collision. It is a grave defect that, while there are double lines all along such a long railway as the East Indian Railway, there are only single lines in a small one like the Eastern Bengal Railway. This defect should be soon removed.

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55. The same paper says that it is good that officers for the Native Civil Service will be selected by competitive examination; but it thinks that the Deputy Magistrates who have spent years in consulting the Penal Code and the Regulations, and who have become tired with one examination after another, should be exempted from the examination. They will not perhaps consent to enter the Civil Service by passing an examination.

Examination of candidates for the
Native Civil Service.

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56. The same paper says that a native Sub-Inspector arrested Mr. Walker, a planter of Purneah, and took him along a distance of 14 miles to the police station. The Magistrate Mr. Weekes has discharged Mr. Walker and suspended the unfortunate Sub-Inspector. To crown the whole he has, as the head of the police, apologized to Mr. Walker for the indignity to which he was subjected. The writer says that a white skin is indeed enviable. After this case the danger of Europeans in the mofussil is being talked about, the Ilbert Bill has been dragged into the matter, and the Lieutenant-Governor has been requested to interfere in the matter. But the shooting down of poor natives like beasts, the imprisonment and transportation of respectable natives, which natives are patiently bearing, does not disturb the rest of Englishmen. Is there no means of ascertaining the real facts of Mr. Walker's case?

Mr. Walker's case.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

57. The same paper says that the six state scholarships will be given to selected candidates for the Native Civil Service who will have to complete their education in any English University. The writer says that this is a very ingenious policy. By this policy arrangements have been made for the sending of the members of the Native Civil Service to England. The system of admission into the Native Civil Service by a competitive examination has also been introduced. No better means could be devised for preventing objection to the low standard of age for the Civil Service Examination.

The Native Civil Service.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

58. The same paper says that the Deputy Magistrates who have to do far less mental work than the Munsifs are provided with good houses. Their court-houses are also good: but both the houses and court-houses of Munsifs who have to do mental work day and night are wretched. For these reasons most of the Munsifs suffer from diabetes. When an experienced Judge like Mr. Beveridge is speaking in favour of the Munsifs will not Government take pity upon them?

The Munsifs.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

59. The same paper says that Baboo Bhagaban Chunder Chatterjee, the first Munsif of Serampore, was pushed by Mr. Wintle, the Police Superintendent of Barrackpore, just as he was going to get into a second class railway carriage, though there was sufficient room in it. Bhagaban Baboo has brought a case against the Police Superintendent. The station-master, who is an Englishman, was also insulted by Mr. Wintle for remonstrating against his rude behaviour towards Bhagaban Baboo.

Insult offered to a native Munsif
by a European Police Superintendent.

60. The same paper says that some among Mussulmans believe that Russians have come near Kabul and that

NAVAVISHAKAR,
Oct. 13th, 1894.

The usefulness of native papers.

war will soon break out between them and the English. The writer asks the Anglo-Indians who are in favour of the Press Act, who will remove this false impression from the minds of those Mussulmans—the *Englishman* or the native papers? In truth Government will find considerable difficulty in governing India if the native papers are gagged. Government will not be a loser if papers like the *Englishman* cease to exist. On the contrary it will be benefited by their disappearance, inasmuch as half the discontent in the land is due to these newspapers.

61. The same paper says that the driver of Dibrugur has been released by the High Court upon the ground

NAVAVISHAKAR.

The High Court's decision about the Rosen case, and the outrage committed by the driver of Dibrugur.

that the native woman upon whom he committed outrage has been found out to be a prostitute. The High Court has also rejected the appeal of Kalu.

62. The same paper says that great distress prevails in Beerbhoom.

NAVAVISHAKAR.

Distress in Beerbhoom.

Government has opened relief works. The famine-stricken people are somehow satisfying their hunger with the wages they are earning by digging earth and by working in the construction of roads. The Magistrate and the Engineer are working with great care and energy. The mistake committed at first by allowing the labourers lower wages than what is usual in that district has been corrected.

63. The same paper says that it is glad to hear from the *Pioneer*

NAVAVISHAKAR.

Mr. Thompson and the Kishnagore student's case.

that it is not true that the Lieutenant-Governor is responsible for the Kishnagore student's case; but the writer cannot understand one thing. Major Ramsay said in the course of his cross examination that the Lieutenant-Governor had all along eagerly enquired into the progress of the case. As he did so he was undoubtedly aware of the true facts of the case. Why then did he not give orders for the withdrawal of the case; why then did he suffer that officer to harass the students?

64. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 14th October, says that every

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Oct. 14th, 1894.

The responsibility of newspapers.

sensible man turns his face on reading newspapers, for they contain abuse and expression of antipathy. This can be removed if the conductors of newspapers shape their course according to the noble principle of finding fault with one who is loved and of finding good traits of character in one who is hated. By this means one can secure the respect of every one.

65. The *Surabhi*, of the 14th October, referring to proposals for the

SURABHI,
Oct. 14th, 1894.

Proposals for the appointment of Mr. Gibbs as Governor of Bombay.

appointment of Mr. Gibbs as Governor of Bombay, says that that gentleman is just, noble-hearted, and a well-wisher of natives, and that he is very much respected by the people of Bombay in which Presidency he has served for a long time.

66. The same paper says:—There being distress in Nalhati and

SURABHI.

Distress in Nalhati and adjoining places.

adjoining places, the Indian Association is making careful enquiries about the distress of the people of those places through delegates and is communicating the results of those enquiries to Government. By the efforts of the Indian Association Government has been roused to some activity; but this activity is so small and trifling that Government cannot be said to be innocent. Perhaps the devoutly Christian heart of Mr. Thompson feels great pain in saving the lives of Bengalis.

SURABHI,
Oct. 14th, 1884.

67. The same paper says that the Hindus of Madras have heard that the Secretary of State will soon order the Madras Government to release those innocent inhabitants of Salem who are now suffering banishment. The writer hopes that this news will prove true.

The Salem prisoners.

SURABHI.

68. The same paper says that it is rumoured that Lord Dufferin will pass the Rent Bill into law shortly after assuming the charge of administration. The writer says that this mode of passing laws is barbarous. How will Lord Dufferin pass the Rent Bill without knowing anything about the relation between landlords and tenants? From what he knows of Lord Dufferin the writer hopes that he will not do anything without due consideration.

Lord Dufferin and the Rent Bill.

SURABHI.

69. The same paper says that the Anglo-Indians of Calcutta have established a Health Association with the avowed object of helping the Calcutta Municipality, but with the real intention of discrediting the municipality, the majority of the Commissioners of which are natives.

The establishment of a Health Association by Anglo-Indians.

SURABHI.

70. The same paper says that though the railway authorities have come to the decision that the collision at Aranghata was due to the English drivers of the two trains, the *Englishman* and the *Indian Daily News* and the other anti-native newspapers are trying by hook or by crook, to make Bengali station-masters responsible for the disaster. Such hostility to Bengalis is a sign of extreme meanness. The country will not prosper so long as these Anglo-Indians are not driven out of it.

The Anglo-Indian papers and native station-masters.

SURABHI.

71. The same paper says that condemnation on all sides of the selfish exclusion of natives from the Opium Department has compelled Government to rule that one-fourth of the vacancies in that department should be filled with natives. No one could have objected if it had been ruled that half the number of vacancies should be filled with natives. But it is a distinct gain that natives will now be admitted into the Opium Department. The writer would have thanked Mr. Thompson if he had appointed a Bengali instead of a relative of his to a post that had recently fallen vacant in that department.

Natives and the Opium Department.

SURABHI.

72. The same paper says that Government is trying to dissuade natives from entering the Civil Service by creating an inferior Civil Service. Henceforth members of the Native Civil Service will be selected by competitive examination. It is also being proposed to award the six state scholarships to selected candidates for the Native Civil Service in order to enable them to obtain education in England and to profit by mixing with Englishmen. In this way Government wants to create a body of inferior Civilians. Government does not at all desire that natives should become equal to Englishmen in any respect.

The Native Civil Service.

SURABHI.

73. The same paper says that no Viceroy has been so anxious as Lord Ripon to give effect to the Queen's Proclamation. He has entitled himself to the gratitude of Indians more by what he tried to do for them than by what he has actually done. No one will say that even what Lord Ripon has actually done is trifling. He has removed a great obstacle in the way of the improvement of the country by repealing the Gagging Act. By appointing Baboo Romesh Chunder Mitter to act as the Chief Justice of the High Court for some time he has shewn to the civilized world that

Lord Ripon.

the educated Bengali is not unfit for the highest offices. By Lord Ripon's efforts the Opium Department has been thrown open to natives. He has made arrangements for the encouragement of native manufactures. The Government of India has always been averse to the system of appointing able natives to the Legislative Council. But Lord Ripon has shewn his partiality to that system by appointing Baboo Kristodas Pal a member of that Council. He has made it easy for the public to criticize legislative members by ruling that these should be translated in the vernacular languages and should be distributed. He has facilitated the improvement of the country by introducing the system of self-government. He strongly protested against saddling India with the larger portion of the expenses of the Afghan War. Lord Ripon has tried his best to repeal the Arms Act, but has not been able to do so owing to the opposition of the Secretary of State. Lord Ripon afforded much assistance when the sentence passed upon Baboo Surendronath Banerjia was appealed against, and would have released the latter if it were in his power to do so. He taught Mr. Monro a good lesson for his heroism. Lord Ripon is anxious to release the innocent Salem prisoners, who are rotting in jail. Indeed, all that Lord Ripon has done has been done with the sole intention of benefiting the people. It is a matter of deep regret that he has not been able to give effect to all his noble intentions, and that some of his attempts for benefiting Indians have been attended with evil results. Lord Ripon's chief defect is his want of firmness. Had he been a firmhearted man like Dalhousie or Canning he would have long since dismissed Mr. Thompson, would have stopped the publication of the *Englishman*, would have released Surendro Baboo and the Salem prisoners in defiance of law, would have passed the Ilbert Bill, or if unable to do these would have resigned his office. Indians should erect a suitable memorial to perpetuate the memory of such a noble-hearted ruler who has become an object of ridicule and hatred to his countrymen owing to his efforts to improve the condition of Indians. The writer is glad that the people of Bombay are making arrangements for erecting a suitable memorial to Lord Ripon. The writer hopes that the people of Calcutta too will do so.

74. A correspondent of the same paper says that not a day passes in which a Bengali does not hear of some act of oppression or other which makes him weep or hang down his head in shame. To-day a chaste woman is violated, to-morrow attempts are made to fling several innocent youths into gaol, the day after a Judge insults from the Bench several innocent gentlemen who have come before him on business. Natives do not possess even the right of weeping—a right which has been always possessed by those who are grieved in heart. Natives are expected to smother the fire in their heart. If they shew the slightest sign of indignation at any oppression committed by an Englishman they are accused of disloyalty. Agitation for the adequate punishment of persons guilty of oppression is considered disloyalty. Every Bengali now believes that an Englishman can commit the most heinous offences with impunity. Nor can this belief be called unfounded when even many wise Englishmen seem to furnish grounds for it. Under these circumstances Bengalis have every right to say that Bengal is now fallen on evil days. But the cause of this despair is the cowardice of Bengalis owing to which they do not venture to rescue a chaste woman even when she is violated before them.

SURABHI,
Oct. 14th, 1884.

75. The *Prabháti*, of the 15th October, learns from the *Indian Mirror* that Mr. Thompson has degraded both Major Ramsay and Mr. Tayler. Mr. Tayler and Major Ramsay from their official standing, and has transferred them both from Nuddea. The writer thinks that they have been rightly served. Major Ramsay should have been more severely dealt with. The man who ventures to disturb the peace of the country on frivolous pretexts should be altogether relieved of police work.

PRABHATI,
Oct. 15th, 1884.

SAMVAD PRABHAKAR,
Oct. 16th, 1884.

76. The *Samvād Prabhākar*, of the 16th October, enumerates the beneficial measures introduced by Lord Ripon during his administration, and says that from

Lord Ripon.

his actions and from his attitude it is plain that he firmly believes that England will have a right to rule India as long as she can do good to it, and that she should leave it as soon as her power of doing good comes to an end. He accepted the office of Viceroy, simply because he had such a firm conviction. His impartiality, disinterestedness, and his magnanimity are highly praised both in India and in England. The writer is ready to praise him whenever necessary. Had he passed the Ilbert Bill in its un mutilated form perhaps the antipathy between natives and Europeans would have become firmly rooted. It is perhaps with this view that he has sown the seed that future generations might reap the fruit. The writer has nothing to object to the passing of the Bill in its present form. Many are of opinion that Lord Ripon's non-intervention in the matter of the quarrel between Mr. Thompson and the Calcutta Municipality, which lays the axe at the root of his favourite scheme of self-government, shews his weakness; but his indifference shews that he is actuated by a deep political motive. He desires from the core of his heart that every one should understand his responsibility.

SAMVAD PURNA-
CHANDRODAYA.
Oct. 16th, 1884.

77. The *Samvād Purnachandrodaya*, of the 16th October, says that the *Englishman*, the *Pioneer*, and the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* are very anxious

The reimposition of the Press Act.

for the reimposition of the Press Act. Whatever Anglo-Indians may say the native papers will never be afraid of the Press Act. They will tell the truth as fearlessly before as after the imposition of the Act. They will be afraid only when they write untruth, otherwise they will not be afraid of anything. Here the Government is unfavourably disposed towards natives, and they are afraid of laying their complaints before Government. Government at times oppress the people in such a way that men desire to leave their mother country.

PRABHATI,
Oct. 17th, 1884.

78. The *Prabhātī*, of the 17th October, says that the way in which relief work is being carried on in Beerbhoom will not remove the distress of the people. A

Famine in Beerbhoom.

correspondent, writing to the *Statesman* from Shahapur says that only ten pice is given for digging 100 cubic feet of earth. Everyone will admit that this is very hard. Had it not been the famine time Government would have been obliged to pay proper wages for the work. Why does its over-zealous officers take advantage of the distress of the people? Does Mr. Thompson approve of this arrangement? In that case it would be better not to open relief works at all. The low wages will not enable people to live. Government has imposed the license tax with a view to relieve people suffering from famine. How long will it keep the proceeds of that tax accumulating in its treasuries? If the Government of Bengal is unable to relieve the distress in Beerbhoom, the Government of India should come forward to relieve it.

PRABHATI.

79. The same paper says that the Anglo-Indian papers have taken advantage of the collision at Aranghata to

The native employés in railways.

denounce the native drivers and guards as unworthy of the trust imposed upon them. The writer says that the natives make better drivers than Europeans, for they do not like Europeans indulge in spirits as soon as they mount their engines.

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Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

The 18th October 1884.